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09/923,389	08/08/2001	Toshiyuiki Honda	0717-0473P	2328

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EXAMINER

BRUCKART, BENJAMIN R

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/923,389	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HONDA, TOSHIYUKI	
	<b>Examiner</b> Benjamin R. Bruckart	<b>Art Unit</b> 2155	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **Detailed Action**

### **Status of Claims:**

Claims 1-6 are pending in this Office Action.

No claims are amended.

No claims are new.

No claims are cancelled.

## **Response to Arguments**

Applicant's arguments filed in the amendment filed 1/13/06 have been fully considered but are not persuasive, see remarks below.

### **Applicant's invention as claimed:**

**Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by European Patent Applicant EP 0 949 571 A2 by Bickmore in view of International Publication No. WO 00/39666 by Carlino et al in further view of European Patent Application EPO 0 938 052 A2 by Rossmann et al.**

Regarding claim 1,

The Bickmore reference teaches a hyper text display apparatus for displaying a hyper text document (Bickmore: page 9, para 67, 71) including a plurality of units of link information (Bickmore: page 7, para 53), comprising:

a link extraction section for extracting the plurality of units of link information from the hyper text document (Bickmore: page 7, para 53; page 16, para 131-133);

an assignment section for assigning a code to each of the links, the codes assigned to different units of link information and different from each other (Bickmore: page 6, para 44-46; page 9, para 67; labels with unique identifier).

The Bickmore reference fails to teach classifying links into a prescribed number of groups.

However, the Carlino reference teaches: a link information classification section for classifying the plurality of units of link information into a plurality of groups so that each group includes a prescribed number of units of link information (Carlino: page 20, para 7-16; page 37, lines 12-24); and

a link extraction section for extracting each of the plurality of units of link information from the hyper text document (Carlino: page 20, lines 7-16; page 23, lines 1-5; hyperlinks part of text and non-text content).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the hyper text display apparatus as taught by Bickmore to include a link information classification section as taught by Carlino in order to overcome required large storage space and maintenance (Carlino: page 6, lines 9-20).

The combination of the Bickmore and Carlino references do not explicitly state an input section to input a desired code with an assignment and reading section.

However, the Rossmann reference teaches: a display section for displaying a list of the prescribed number of units of link information included in a specific group of the plurality of groups (Rossmann: page 11, col. 1, lines 1-20); and

an assignment section for assigning a code to each of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group, the codes assigned to different units of link information being displayed and different from each other (Rossmann: col. 11, col. 1, lines 1-20); and

an input section used to input a desired code (Rossmann: col. 11, col. 1, lines 1-20; keypad); and

a reading section for, when the code is input through the input section while the list of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group is displayed (Rossmann: page 11, col. 1, lines 1-20; keypad), reading a document at a target link associated with each unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Rossmann: page 7, col 12, para 35).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus as taught by the Bickmore and Carlino to include assignment and input sections as taught by Rossmann in order to convert an electronic document in order to easily navigate that document using simple navigation menus (Rossmann: page 2, col. 2, lines 30-55).

Regarding claim 2, the Bickmore reference teaches a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1. The Bickmore reference teaches a memory section for storing information on where in the hyper text document each unit of link information is described (Bickmore: page 11, para 80-82). The Bickmore reference fails to teach a respective code input through the input section for a prescribed link. However, the Rossmann reference teaches a respective code is input in a prescribed input method through the input section while the list of the prescribed number of units of link information included in the specific group is displayed, the display section displays a portion of the hyper text document, the portion including the specific unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Rossmann: page 7, cols. 11 and 12, para 31, 32, 35). It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus as taught by the Bickmore and Carlino to include assignment and input sections as taught by Rossmann in order to convert an electronic document in order to easily navigate that document using simple navigation menus (Rossmann: page 2, col. 2, lines 30-55).

Regarding claim 3, The Bickmore reference teaches a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1. The Bickmore reference fails to teach an input section. However, the Rossmann reference teaches an input section includes a button bearing the respective code assigned to each unit of link information (Rossmann: page 11, para 31; "numbered accordingly"), and a display section displays the respective code together with each unit of link information (Rossmann: page 7, para 31). It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus as taught by the Bickmore and Carlino to include assignment and input sections as taught by Rossmann in

order to convert an electronic document in order to easily navigate that document using simple navigation menus (Rossmann: page 2, col. 2, lines 30-55).

Regarding claim 4, The Bickmore reference teaches a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1. The Bickmore reference teaches a switch section for when the instruction to replace the display of the group (Bickmore: page 6, para 44-47). The Bickmore reference fails to teach an input section. However, the Rossmann reference teaches an

the input section includes a display group change instruction input section used to input an instruction to replace the display of the specific group with the display of a different group (Rossmann: Figures 4a-g and 6a-c),

the plurality of groups are arranged in a prescribed order (Rossmann: Figures 4a-4g), and input by the display group change instruction input section (Rossmann: page 8, para 36), switching the display of the specific group into a display of a group immediately subsequent or immediately previous to the specific group (Rossmann: page 8; home, back, next in menu to weather). It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus as taught by the Bickmore and Carlino to include assignment and input sections as taught by Rossmann in order to convert an electronic document in order to easily navigate that document using simple navigation menus (Rossmann: page 2, col. 2, lines 30-55).

Regarding claim 5, The Bickmore reference teaches a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1. The Bickmore reference fails to teach a scroll section for scrolling a list. However, the Rossmann reference teaches a scroll section for scrolling the list of the prescribed number of units of link information (Rossmann: Figures 4a-g; 6a-c; page 7, para 32). It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus as taught by the Bickmore and Carlino to include assignment and input sections as taught by Rossmann in order to convert an electronic document in order to easily navigate that document using simple navigation menus (Rossmann: page 2, col. 2, lines 30-55).

**Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by European Patent Applicant EP 0 949 571 A2 by Bickmore in view of International Publication No. WO 00/39666 by Carlino et al in further view of European Patent Application EPO 0 938 052 A2 by Rossmann et al in further view of "Nokia 5110 telephone User's Guide."**

Regarding claim 6,

The Bickmore reference teach a hyper text display apparatus according to claim 1. The combined reference teach an input section includes a button bearing the respective code assigned to each unit of link information (Rossmann: page 7, para 31-32).

The combination of Bickmore, Carlino and Rossmann fail to teach time sensitive buttons.

However, the User's Guide on the Nokia phone teaches the display section includes a timer for counting a time period in which the button has been pressed (Guide: page 25, shortcuts for accessing menu functions), and

when the time period counted by the timer is shorter than a prescribed time period (Guide: less than 3 seconds), the reading section reads, into the reading section, the document at the target link associated with each unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Guide: The menu function; the code is the navigation associated with that particular menu); and when the time period counted by the timer is equal to or longer than the prescribed time period, the display section displays a portion of the hyper text document, the portion including each unit of link information to which the respective code is assigned (Guide: page 24; using the menu; view settings, navigate, the many menus).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus as taught by Bickmore, Carlino, and Rossmann to include time sensitive buttons as taught by the Nokia User's Guide in order to allow a user to access the features and menus of a cellular telephone and interact with them with a shortcut (Guide: page 15, basic functions; pages 24 + 25).

#### **REMARKS**

Applicant has made amendments to the independent claim and has argued the amended limitations over the art.

**The Applicant Argues:**

the combination of references fail to teach or suggest the claimed invention.

Applicant points that an advantage with the invention is that problems occurring during the step of assigning code to the units of link information can be avoided. Applicant defines this problem as the input sections of different devices vary. Applicant then argues the number of buttons may not be sufficient because there may be too many links and that each hyperlink is assigned to a unique button. Applicant cites several motivations for performing the functions of the inventions but none are present in the claim language.

**In response**, the examiner respectfully submits:

The examiner maintains the rejection. The Bickmore, Carlino and Rossmann references do teach the claimed invention. The argued limitations above are recited in different claims and are not as completely defined as in they are in the arguments. The independent claim is broad and is still unpatentable under the recited prior art (listed above). Applicant argues the linking of the documents to buttons, but does not recite the limitation of the 'button' until dependent claim 3. The Rossmann reference does teach the linking a button with the code as seen in Figures 4A-4E, the codes are assigned with button inputs. The examiner maintains this feature is not patentable.

The motivation is shown as it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create a hyper text display apparatus for displaying a hyper text document as taught by Bickmore while employing classification of links as taught by Carlino and assignment and input section as taught by Rossmann in order to convert an electronic document while overcoming required large storage space and maintenance (Carlino: page 6, lines 9-20) and easily navigate that document using simple navigation menus. Further all prior art is analogous and cited in information disclosure statements and international search reports.

### **PRIOR ART**

U.S. Patent No. 5,999,929 by Goodman teaches link classification and assigning a link to a particular classification of a webpage.



U.S. Patent No. 6,631,496 by Li et al teaches managing bookmark links with access patterns and user preferences.

U.S. Patent No. 6,684,254 by Dutta et al teaches a repository server with links to content that are classified and assigned with reliable content and publishers.

### *Conclusion*

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin R. Bruckart whose telephone number is (571) 272-3982. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30PM with every other Friday off.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Benjamin R Bruckart  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2155

brb



SALEH NAJJAR  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER